Moderns include Hermann Goldschmidt, who, between 1852 and 1861 discovered fourteen hitherto unknown asteroids between Mars and Jupiter; Wilhelm Beer, brother of the composer Meyerbeer; Maurice Loewy, one of the greatest observational astronomers of the nineteenth century, who devised the two-part telescope now in common use; Sir Arthur Schuster, the famous physicist who headed the Eclipse Expedition to Siam in 1875; Mas Wolf, of Heidelberg, who introduced the method of photography into astronomy; Eudolf Wolf, the great historian of the science; and, in our own day, Frank Schlesinger, an authority on stellar distances, with Erwin IVeundlich and very many others. In Astronomy, moreover, more almost than in other branches of study, the work of the cloistered observer, known to only a limited circle of enquirers, is essential to any advance of knowledge. It is by these modest workers as well as by the giants that the cultural contribution must be judged.[1]

[1] Arnold Zweig, in his *Insulted and Exiled* (published while this work was going through the Press) calls attention to one remarkable dynasty of German-Jewish scientists and scholars, that of Pringsheim, The founder achieved fame as a railway pioneer in the middle of the last century. One son was Nathaniel (already mentioned above, p. 188),

an originator of the modern science of vegetable physiology (it was he who first discovered sexuality among the lowest forms of plant-life) and founder of the German Botanical Society. One of his brothers, Alfred, was Professor of Mathematics at Munich. In the next generation come Ernest Pringsheim the eminent physicist, Klaus Pringsheim the musician (now in Tokio) and a daughter who married Thomas Mann and bore children who have already achieved a reputation in the literary and artistic world.